

(From the Monitor of September 14.)

ENGLISH IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

FIRST EPOCH.—Gen Moore, with 25,000 men, excellent troops, did nothing in November, 1808, for the Spaniards. Spain, nevertheless, had then 300,000 men under arms, and all her troops were at Victoria. Bilbao was occupied by the Spanish army of Galicia, 8000 strong; the army of Estremadura, consisting of 30,000 men, possessed Burgos; 86,000 men, commanded by Castanos, were at Tudela, independently of the armies which defended the passage of the Somo Sierra to the Gaudarama. We do not mention Catalonia.

General Moore arrived at Salamanca in the month of September, and remained there all November, an idle spectator of the destruction of the Spanish armies of the first line; of the battles of Espinosa, Burgos and Tudela. The French army advanced upon Valladolid and Aranda, he remained immovable, suffering the Somo Sierra to be forced, and Madrid taken, without advancing a step. Eight days after he knew that Madrid was taken, that the Spanish armies were defeated and driven back into Andalusia, he put himself in motion from Salamanca, and marched with an intention of threatening the corps of the Duke of Dalmatia; but soon discovering the snare into which he had fallen, the wreck of his army shamefully embarked at Corunna, after abandoning his artillery, caissons, ammunition and hospitals. It appeared that he arrived in Spain for no other purpose, than that of witnessing the destruction of the Spanish armies of the first & second line.

"If General Moore had marched either to Espinosa to sustain Blake, or to Burgos to assist the army of Estremadura, or to Tudela to support Castanos, conqueror or conquered, he would have discharged his duty, like a friend and ally. If he had marched upon Somo Sierra, or Guadarama, he would have covered Madrid, given time to organize the defence of that capital, he would have rallied the wrecks of the Spanish troops, and whether he succeeded or not, he would have tried his fortune with honor. The insurgents would then have owed gratitude to the English, and would not be justified in their complaints.

"But it is a fatality attached to the English arms, that they are never useful to their allies. General Moore was not of more service to the Spanish cause, which was then decided for ever, than he was to that of Sweden, when he saw, taken under his eyes, the isles of Aland, Sweaborg and Finland; he assisted in the ruin of the Swedish armies; he came to Spain to assist in ruining the Spanish armies; this is what posterity will say of the great English expedition.

SECOND EPOCH.—The war of the fifth coalition broke out on the continent. This moment appeared favorable for carrying on the affairs of Spain with activity. The French cabinet knew this so well, that it had the audacity to enter upon this way without drawing a single man from the army of Spain, with the exception of the imperial guard. By this means the hopes of the English were frustrated. Nevertheless, if there ever was a time at which they could hope to gain the ascendancy in Spain, it was when Lord Wellington arrived at Lisbon.

"The Duke of Dalmatia, who was at Oporto, felt the impossibility of contending with 16,000 men against 24,000 English. The Portuguese insurrection and that of the Spanish insurrectionary bands for the French armies in Spain, without direction, remained isolated, or did not take advantage of the advantages which their discipline and experience ought to have afforded them—they did not assist each other, but remained inactive.

"Portugal was evacuated without a contest or battle—there was too great a disproportion in numbers. Europe then expected that the English would present themselves with honor, and in an imposing manner, upon the continental theatre; that 30 or 55,000 men, sent from England, would have joined Wellington's army, consisting of 25,000, and together formed an army of from 50 to 60,000 men, which it was supposed England could bring into the field, and that these, united to the wreck of the Portuguese army and Spanish insurgents, and supported by the gold of Mexico and Peru, would have formed an imposing force. The English, faithful to their system, sent no reinforcements to Lord Wellington, who, after operations the most inconsiderately undertaken, and in the most perfect ignorance of the force of the enemy, escaped by a miracle from entire destruction after the battle of Talavera, but lost his hospitals, and fell back upon Lisbon to reorganize his army. After seeing half the Spanish army which fought with him destroyed, he evacuated Spain as precipitately and with as little reflection as he entered it.

"During this time 30,000 other English arrived to perish in the marshes of Walcheren.

"In this second epoch of the war in Spain, the English have constantly studied to avoid everything which would have compromised their safety, and to do only what was necessary to excite the people and foment a civil war. If they compromised themselves for a moment, it was through inconsiderateness, or a shameful ignorance of war.

"Shortly after, Seville and Andalusia were taken from the Spaniards, and that Junta, so clearly allied to the King of England, was driven into the fortifications of Cadiz, without that terrible General Wellesley making a single movement to succor them, or attempting a diversion in favor of Seville, the last hope of the insurrection.

THIRD EPOCH.—At this third epoch of the war in Spain, the continental repose being fixed by the peace of Vienna, all sensible men and friends of humanity expected, that since England had not known how to profit by the war of the fifth coalition, and had been so ill informed of the state of affairs, as to send 30,000 men to perish in the marshes of Walcheren, in place of employing them in driving the French from Spain—she would have felt that her true interest was to retire from that theatre, and not to render herself any longer guilty of the blood which she caused to be shed, and of the horrors which she committed, and endeavored to preserve by negotiation, the integrity of Spain, which would have been of great advantage to her.

Unfortunately at this time the Marquis Wellesley became Minister—this man, ignorant of European affairs, and judging them by the principles of policy which he had put in practice in India, caused the King of England to enter into an engagement to support and acknowledge the insurgents, to do that which General Moore had not been able to do when the force and power of the insurrection was at its height, and that which Lord Wellington was not able to accomplish when the French armies were at Vienna and in Hungary. He thought at least that England should make great efforts—should have a considerable army in Portugal, and that supported by the fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, she should profit by the embarrassment which the siege of those two places would cause the French, to give them battle. It was, however, otherwise; the English army was but feebly reinforced, and in place of action contented itself with hostilities and bravadoes. Ciudad Rodrigo was invested—Romana and the Spanish Colonels ran from the farthestmost parts of Estremadura, and with tears in their eyes threw themselves at the feet of Lord Wellington, conjuring him to succor the brave garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, where 8000 chosen troops were shut up.

"Lord Wellington, who promised every thing, when the question was to shut up the 8000 men in the place, retreated when it was needful to act, and went so far as to show, in full council, a letter from the King of England, which forbade him to hazard any thing. The fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo was taken, and 8000 chosen Spanish troops in it made prisoners. Upon this intelligence the English asserted, that the same

should not happen to Almeida, and perished the Portuguese to enclose themselves in that place. But what purpose will it answer, said the Portuguese, to shut up ourselves in Almeida, since the French have all the requisites for a siege? If you will not give them battle, blow up the fortress! If you intended to succor it, why have you not given the example at Ciudad Rodrigo? "The case is different," said Lord Wellington. "I had contrary orders respecting Spain—I have none such for Portugal. Besides, I could not engage in the plains of Ciudad Rodrigo against a cavalry five times the number, and better appointed than mine; but Almeida is in a country intersected with rocks. When the fortress has been besieged, and the French fatigued with the siege, I will relieve it. The garrison must allow itself to be shut up in the place." General Crauford, the most foolish of manoeuvres, caused the regiments of his division to be completely defeated. The trenches were opened before Almeida, the English from their camp witnessed the fire from them. The Portuguese came to Lord Wellington, and demanded that he would keep his promise and receive their countrymen. "I can do nothing," he replied, "my orders are contrary." A few days after Almeida was taken. It is reported, that on this occasion, a Portuguese General said to Lord Wellington, "If you cannot defend us, why incite us to resistance and cover with ruins and blood our unfortunate country? If you are not in sufficient force, give battle; if you are too weak, and cannot bring greater forces, retire and let us arrange matters with the conquerors." As his only answer, Lord Wellington sounded a retreat, and, by a barbarity unknown among civilized nations, ordered that the mills, farms, and houses should be destroyed, and that a vast desert should separate by many marches the English and French armies. This conduct is atrocious, and without example in modern annals. The Turks and Tartars alone act thus.

"If the European Powers had adopted these principles, every thing would have been devastated upon the continent; the provinces of Prussia and of Austria would be deserts—all in them would have been delivered to the flames and devastation. The French, the Prussians, the Austrians, the Russians, have never adopted these atrocious acts in an enemy's country. How can a general be excused, who, in a friendly country, of which he declares himself the protector, cannot preserve it from fire, devastation and destruction! In it is exemplified the conduct of nations to whom nothing is sacred, and whose ferocity is felt wherever it exercises its power. It is thus that in India the English have caused the destruction of thousands of Indians, have stripped the Indian Princes, accomplished their deaths by poison, and seized upon their private property. The following constitutes the difference which exists between France and England:—Wherever France is predominant, noble and generous sentiments govern. In the provinces of which the French are masters, the fortunes, the particular possessions, the store houses of goods, remain with their owners. They only make war against the domains of the sovereign. The shops, the fairs, the markets, are open as in full peace.

"If England had the influence upon the continent that France has, she would confiscate the merchandise and the property of individuals. She would return to the first age of barbarism, make the population slaves, and chain them in prison ships.

"When France shall be mistress of the sea, the generosity of her character will be felt. The liberality of her maritime principles will be the same as those upon land. The merchants shall not be made prisoners if they are not armed; every ship shall be protected by its flag. We conclude, therefore, that in the first expedition of the English they might have been useful to the Spaniards, but that they did not assist them, in consequence of their ignorance and egotism; that in the second expedition they conducted themselves without knowing with whom they had to contend, and cruelly abandoned their allies, upon seeing the serious contest in which they were engaged; that in the third they committed the same mistakes, and did nothing but by spreading libels and calumnies, distill poison upon the Peninsula, and stir up the fire of discord and civil war; in short, that they have no respect for the rights of nations; that to them nothing is sacred; that if they were powerful upon land as they are unskilful; if they had the shadow of the power of France, the continent would wear such chains as the unfortunate Indians are loaded with. The rights of nations, and the liberality of the continental code are due to France; the barbarism of the maritime code is the consequence of the influence of England by sea."

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING

MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, On the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in the City of Washington, until the 22d day of December next inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

32. From Washington City, by Alexandria, Dumfries, Stafford c. h. and Falmouth to Fredericksburg, every day.

Leave Washington City every day at 8 p. m. arrive at Alexandria at 4 p. m. Leave Alexandria at 6 p. m. arrive at Dumfries the next morning at 1 o'clock. Leave Dumfries at 1 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 9 a. m.

Returning—Leave Fredericksburg every day at 3 p. m. arrive at Dumfries by 8 p. m. arrive at Alexandria by 4 o'clock the next morning, and at Washington by 6 a. m.

33. From Fredericksburg by Veilsboro, Bowling Green, White Chimnies and Hanover c. h. to Richmond, every day.

Leave Fredericksburg every day at 7 1/2 a. m. and arrive at Richmond by 7 1/2 p. m. Leave Richmond every day at 2 1/2 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg by 2 1/2 p. m.

34. From Richmond by Manchester, to Petersburg, every day.

Leave Richmond every day at 8 p. m. and arrive at Petersburg the next day by 2 a. m. Leave Petersburg every day at 8 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next day by 2 a. m.

35. From Petersburg by Harris and Percival's, to Warrenton, N. C. three times a week.

Leave Petersburg every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 a. m. and arrive at Warrenton by 10 p. m. Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 1/2 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg by 7 p. m.

36. From Washington City by Prospect, Lanesville, Leesburg, Waterford, Hillsboro, Charlestown, Shepherdstown and Martinsburg to Berkeley Springs, once a week.

Leave Washington every Tuesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Berkeley Springs on Thursday by 6 p. m. Leave Berkeley Springs every Friday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Washington on Monday by 1 p. m.

37. From Hagerstown, by Williamsport, Martinsburg and Middletown to Winchester, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Winchester on Tuesday by 7 a. m. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 10 a. m. and arrive at Hagerstown on Wednesday by noon.

38. From Union, Md. by Berlin, Thrasher's store, Hamilton's mill, Waterford, Broden's store, Jenney's store and Snicker's gap to Upperville, once a week.

Leave Union every Tuesday noon, and arrive at Upperville on Wednesday by 6 p. m. Leave Upperville every Thursday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Union on Friday by noon.

39. From Washington City by Fairfax c. h. Goshen, Middleburgh, Upperville, Paris, Millwood, Winchester, Pughtown, Romney and Westport, to Armstrong's at the Green Glades, twice a week.

Leave Washington City every Sunday and Thursday at 4 p. m. arrive at Fairfax c. h. by 8 p. m. at Winchester on Monday and Friday by 3 p. m. at Romney on Tuesday and Saturday by 10 a. m. and at Green Glades by 9 a. m.

Leave Green Glades every Sunday and Wednesday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Winchester on Monday and Thursday by 9 a. m. at Fairfax c. h. by 9 p. m. and leave Fairfax c. h. on Tuesday and Friday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Washington by 10 a. m.

40. From Armstrong's at the Green Glades by Kingwood, Gandy's, Clarksburg, Israel'sville and Websters, to Marietta, twice a week.

Leave Green Glades Sunday and Wednesday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Marietta on Monday and Thursday by 9 p. m. Leave Marietta every Monday and Friday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Green Glades on Tuesday and Saturday by 9 p. m.

41. From Marietta, in Ohio, by Athens and Adelphia to Chillicothe, twice a week.

Leave Marietta every Tuesday and Friday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Chillicothe on Wednesday and Saturday by 11 a. m. Leave Chillicothe every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Marietta on Thursday and Sunday by 9 p. m.

42. From Marietta by Belpie to Wood c. h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tuesday at 10 a. m. and arrive at Wood c. h. by noon. Leave Wood c. h. at 2 p. m. and arrive at Marietta by 4 p. m.

43. From Clarkburg by Buckhannon, to Beverly, once a week.

Leave Clarkburg every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Beverly on Tuesday by 10 a. m. Leave Beverly every Tuesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Clarkburg on Wednesday by 7 p. m.

44. From Cumberland, Md. by Cretapburg, Frankfort Springs, Romney and Moorfields to Pendleton c. h. once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Monday at 6 a. m. arrive at Romney on Tuesday by 10 a. m. Leave Romney at 11 a. m. and arrive at Pendleton c. h. on Wednesday by 6 p. m. Leave Pendleton c. h. every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Romney on Saturday by 10 a. m. Leave Romney at noon, and arrive at Cumberland on Sunday by 6 p. m.

45. From Winchester by Stevensburg, New town, Straßburg, Woodstock, Newmarket, Harriersonburg and Patton's to Staunton, once a week.

Leave Winchester every Saturday at 4 a. m. arrive at Patton's on Sunday by 1 p. m. Leave Patton's at 2 p. m. and arrive at Staunton on Sunday by 8 p. m. Leave Staunton every Monday at 4 a. m. arrive at Patton's by 10 a. m. and arrive at Winchester on Tuesday by 8 p. m.

46. From Alexandria by Fairfax c. h. Centerville, Newmarket, Haymarket, New Baltimore, Warrenton, Jeffersonville, Madison c. h. Stannardsville and New Haven to Patton's, once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Thursday at 2 p. m. arrive at Warrenton on Friday by noon, and arrive at Patton's the next Friday by 1 p. m. Leave Patton's every Monday at 11 a. m. and arrive at Alexandria the next Thursday by 10 a. m.

47. From Occoquan to Colchester, twice a week.

Leave Occoquan every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m. stay at Colchester one hour and return to Occoquan by 9 a. m.

48. From Fredericksburg by Elk Run church, Warrenton and Gibson's to Oakhill, once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Thursday at noon, arrive at Warrenton on Friday by noon, and at Oakhill, by 6 p. m. Leave Oakhill every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg on Sunday by 6 p. m.

49. From Fredericksburg by Germania, Stevensburg, Culpepper c. h. Gaines's 24 Roads, Millboro, Chester Gap, Front Royal, Nineveh, Newtown and Stephensburg to Winchester, once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Culpepper c. h. on Wednesday by 6 a. m. and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 4 p. m. Leave Winchester every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Culpepper c. h. on Saturday by 5 p. m. Leave Culpepper c. h. at 6 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg on Monday by 8 a. m.

50. From Culpepper c. h. by Woodville, F. T. Village, Pats Mills, Thornton's Gap, Mundell's store and Hawksbill mills to Newmarket, once a week.

Leave Culpepper c. h. every Wednesday at 7 a. m. and arrive at Newmarket on Thursday by 6 p. m. Leave Newmarket every Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Culpepper c. h. on Saturday by 5 p. m.

51. From Fredericksburg by Orange c. h. Gordon's Landing's store, Milton, Charlottesville, New York and Waynesburg to Staunton, twice a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m. arrive at Gordon's by 10 p. m. at Charlottesville on Wednesday and Sunday by 8 a. m. Leave Charlottesville at 9 a. m. and arrive at Staunton by 10 p. m. Leave Staunton every Monday and Thursday at 4 a. m. arrive at Charlottesville by 1 p. m. and at Fredericksburg on Tuesday and Friday by 2 p. m.

52. The mail of Saturday to be carried in a stage.

53. From Staunton by Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Natural Bridge and Pattonsburg, to Fincastle, twice a week.

Leave Staunton every Monday and Thursday at 2 a. m. and arrive at Fincastle by 10 p. m. Leave Fincastle every Sunday and Wednesday at 2 a. m. and arrive at Staunton by 10 p. m.

54. Mail of Monday to be carried by stage.

55. From Fincastle by Amsterdam, Big Lick, Salem, Montgomery c. h. and Inglesville, to Russell's, twice a week.

Leave Fincastle every Tuesday and Friday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Russell's by 9 p. m. Leave Russell's every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Fincastle by 9 p. m.

56. Mail of Tuesday to be carried by stage.

57. From Russell's by Wythe c. h. Crab Orchard and Abingdon to Blountville, twice a week.

Leave Russell's every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 a. m. arrive at Wythe c. h. by 12 a. m. at Crab Orchard by 10 p. m. and at Blountville on Thursday and Sunday by 10 a. m. Leave Blountville every Thursday and Sunday at 1 p. m. arrive at Wythe c. h. on Friday and Monday by 10 a. m. and at Russell's by 10 p. m.

58. Mail of Wednesday to be carried by stage.

59. From New York by Lovington to Warrenton, once a week.

Leave New York every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Warrenton by 6 p. m. Leave Warrenton on Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at New York by 6 p. m.

60. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warrenton, Amherst c. h. and New Glasgow to Lynchburg, once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg on Wednesday by 10

a. m. Leave Lynchburg every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 6 p. m.

61. From Fredericksburg by Thornsburg, Chilesburg, Oxford, Newfound mills, Crew's store, Price's mills, Goodland c. h. Mitchell's store, Vancleville, Louisa c. h. Bibb's store, Pottsville, Lewis's store and Spottsylvania c. h. to Fredericksburg, once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Goodland c. h. on Friday by 6 p. m. Leave Goodland c. h. every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg on Monday by 6 p. m.

62. From Fredericksburg by King George c. h. Broadfield, Mattox bridge, Leddstown, Templeman's 24 Roads, Richmond c. h. Mount Airy, Farnham, Kilmare, Northumberland c. h. and Lancaster c. h. to Kilmare, once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Kilmare the next Saturday by 6 p. m. Leave Kilmare every Saturday at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 a. m.

63. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Layton's, Tappahannock, Urbanna, Glen's and Gloucester c. h. to York-town, once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at York-town the next Saturday by 6 p. m. Leave York-town every Saturday at 9 p. m. and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 a. m.

64. From Bowling Green by Broadus's mills, Dunkirk, Walkerton, King and Queen c. h. Gloucester c. h. and North-End to Matthews c. h. once a week.

Leave Bowling Green every Saturday noon and arrive at Matthews c. h. on Monday by 6 p. m. Leave Matthews c. h. on Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Bowling Green on Thursday by noon.

65. From Dunkirk by Aylett's warehouse and King William c. h. to Lilly Point, once a week.

Leave Dunkirk every Thursday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Lilly Point by 11 a. m. Leave Lilly Point at 1 p. m. same day, and arrive at Dunkirk by 8 p. m.

66. From Richmond by Goodland c. h. Columbia and Milton to Charlottesville, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Friday at noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Sunday by 8 a. m. Leave Charlottesville every Tuesday at 5 p. m. and arrive at Richmond on Thursday by noon.

67. From Staunton by the Warm Springs, Brown's Sulphur Springs and Lewisburg to Bowyer's, once a week.

Leave Staunton every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Bowyer's the next Thursday by 10 a. m.

68. From Bowyer's by Kenhawa Falls, Kenhawa c. h. Hudson's, Jordan's and Ward's, to Catlettsburg, once a week.

Leave Bowyer's every Friday at 2 p. m. arrive at Hudson's on Friday by 8 p. m. and arrive at Catlettsburg on Sunday by 6 p. m. Leave Catlettsburg every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Hudson's on Thursday by 10 a. m.

69. From Hudson's by Point Pleasant to Gallipolis, once in two weeks.

Leave Hudson's every other Friday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Gallipolis on Sunday by 6 p. m. Leave Gallipolis every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Hudson's on Tuesday by 3 p. m.

70. From Fincastle by the Sweet Springs and Union to Giles c. h. once a week.

Leave Fincastle every Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Giles c. h. on Thursday by 10 a. m. Leave Giles c. h. every Thursday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 p. m.

71. From Evansham by Jeffersonville and Franklin to Jonesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Evansham every other Wednesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Jonesville the next Saturday by 4 p. m. Leave Jonesville every other Saturday at 6 p. m. and arrive at Evansham the next Wednesday by 6 p. m.

72. From Evansham by Austinville, Greenville, Scull Camp, N. C. Mount Airy and Bethania to Salem N. C. once a week.

Leave Evansham every Saturday noon and arrive at Salem the next Tuesday by 10 a. m. Leave Salem every Tuesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Evansham the next Friday by 6 p. m.

73. From Richmond by Powhatan c. h. Cumberland c. h. and Flood's to Lynchburg, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Friday at 10 a. m. and arrive at Powhatan c. h. by 7 p. m. Leave Powhatan c. h. every Saturday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg on Sunday by 6 p. m.

74. From Lynchburg every Monday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Powhatan c. h. on Tuesday by 8 p. m. Leave Powhatan c. h. on Wednesday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Richmond by 2 p. m.

75. From Liberty by Brownstown, Rocky-mount and Henry c. h. to Patrick c. h. once a week.

Leave Liberty every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Patrick c. h. on Wednesday by 10 a. m. Leave Patrick c. h. every Wednesday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Liberty on Friday by 6 p. m.

76. From Richmond by Powhatan c. h. Cartersville, New Canton, Buckingham c. h. and Bent Creek to Lynchburg, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Monday at 10 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg the next Wednesday by 5 p. m. Leave Lynchburg every Thursday at 9 a. m. and arrive at Richmond the next Saturday by 2 p. m.

77. From Lynchburg by New London, Liberty, Beaufort's and Houry-town to Fincastle, twice a week.

Leave Fincastle every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg by 8 p. m. Leave Lynchburg every Monday and Thursday at 3 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg by 8 p. m.

78. From Powhatan c. h. by Farmville, Prince Edward c. h. Charlotte c. h. and Mount Laurel, to Halifax c. h. once a week.

Leave Powhatan c. h. every Saturday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Halifax c. h. on Sunday by 8 p. m. Leave Halifax c. h. every Monday at 4 a. m. and arrive at Powhatan c. h. on Tuesday by 8 p. m.

79. From Halifax c. h. by Peytonburg and Pittsylvania c. h. to Henry c. h. once a week.

Leave Henry c. h. every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Halifax c. h. on Sunday by 6 p. m. Leave Halifax c. h. every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Henry c. h. on Tuesday by 6 p. m.

80. From Prince Edward c. h. by Kello's Store, to Hunter's, once a week.

Leave Prince Edward c. h. every Sunday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Hunter's by 6 p. m. Leave Hunter's every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Prince Edward c. h. by 6 p. m.

81. From Lynchburg by Bethel, Pedlar Mills and Wincanton, to Lexington, once a week.

Leave Lynchburg every Monday at 7 a. m. and arrive at Lexington by 8 p. m. Leave Lexington every Tuesday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg by 8 p. m.

82. From Lynchburg, by Campbell c. h. Ward's ferry, Stone's Store, Pittsylvania c. h. and Danville, to Catwell c. h. N. C. once a week.

Leave Lynchburg every Monday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Catwell c. h. on Wednesday by 6

p. m. Leave Catwell c. h. on Thursday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday by p. m.

83. From Richmond, by Chesterfield c. h. Springhill, Coleville, Jenito Bridge, Catletts Store, Amelia c. h. Painesville and Jamestown, to Farmville, once a week.

Leave Farmville every Saturday at 6 a. m. and arrive in Richmond on Monday by 10 a. m. Leave Richmond every Monday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Farmville on Wednesday by 6 p. m.

84. From Charlotte c. h. by Rough Creek Church and Reed's Store, to Campbell c. h. once a week in two weeks.

Leave Charlotte c. h. every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Campbell c. h. on Tuesday by 10 a. m. Leave Campbell c. h. every other Saturday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Charlotte c. h. the next days by 6 p. m.

85. From Richmond, by Hanovertown and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at noon and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 p. m. Leave Tappahannock every Sunday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

86. From Tappahannock, to Mount Airy, or Richmond c. h. once a week.

Leave Mount Airy every Thursday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Tappahannock by noon. Leave Tappahannock every Thursday at 1 p. m. and arrive at Mount Airy by 6 p. m.

87. From Richmond, by Frazer's, New Kent c. h. Williamsburg, Yorktown and Hampton, to Norfolk three times a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. and arrive at Norfolk on Thursday Saturday and Monday by 10 a. m. Leave Norfolk every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 2 p. m. and arrive at Richmond the next days by 7 1/2 p. m.

88. From Richmond, by Granville and Montpelier, to Charles City c. h. once a week.

Leave Charles City every Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Richmond by 2 p. m. Leave Richmond at 2 p. m. and arrive at Charles City on Tuesday by noon.

89. From Petersburg, by Dinwiddie c. h. Notoway c. h. Hendersonville, Hungartown, Double Bridge, Pleasant Grove, Haley's Willie's, Bibb's ferry and Scottsburg, to Halifax c. h. once a week.

Leave Petersburg every Friday at 8 a. m. and arrive at Halifax c. h. on Sunday by 8 p. m. Leave Halifax c. h. every Tuesday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Petersburg on Thursday by 4 p. m.

90. From Petersburg, by Prince George's Cabin Point, Surry c. h. Smithfield, Everetts Bridge, Suffolk and Portsmouth, to Norfolk, three times a week.